The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

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No. 368.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1795. Vol. III.

To the Public.

UPON perusing the Columbian Mirror of the 28th of July last, I observe there is a piece under the signature of Peter Dow, taking my character to pieces both in a public and private station.

With madning rage, he brandishes on high,
And threats destruction to the distant sky,
Unhappy man, to scand'lous rancour prone,
He minds my vices; but neglects his own.

Was the circulation of this paper only confined to the County of Loudoun, I should not take up your attention by answering his ferocious, unjust, illiberal, and ill grounded attempt to injure my reputation; but leave it to the inhabitants thereof to judge between us; but since this is not the case, and that they go to distant parts of the continent, I must request your pardon for trespassing upon your time, whilst I endeavour to wipe away any impression, that the gross falsehood (or to speak plainer English, the hatched up lie) asserted by the worthy gentleman may have made on the minds of the credulous. The plot which the worthy gentleman speaks of, viz. my having the deeds and records at my command lands thus. Every man who is at all acquainted with Surveying, will inform the honourable Peter Dow, that a man must have recourse to the original patents at Richmond, or he can never connect a plot, so as to ascertain with precision, whether there be vacant land between two patents or not, for which I have to advance my money as well as Peter Dow: to attempt the finding of land by any title papers in the office of a County Court, is utterly impracticable, and was it possible, it would be an unnecessary trouble, as the person who sells, seldom or ever makes a deed without correcting the course from the original. As to my laying of several warrants on small pieces of land around the office, to give this assertion its proper name, it is nothing more nor less than a palpable lie, for what end I am at a loss to determine, unless he thinks (as he is determined I am told to caveat my entry) that by so doing he may sow the seed of prejudice against me, and thereby injure my claim. I have made an entry of two pieces of vacant land on one treasury warrant. The one which seems to hurt the worthy gentleman's feelings is supposed by me to be on or about one hundred acres, if it is not contained within the bounds of the patent under which he claims, I conceive I have as great a right to enter it as any other member of the community, notwithstanding I act in the capacity of deputy (or rather alias the whole) Clerk of a County. If it is included therein, I am sure he has no cause to be uneasy, for the result will then be I shall lose the surveyor's fee, &c, and he will be left in the quiet possession of the land, which, at the time of entering, I conjectured belonged to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and shall not be convinced to the contrary until I see it surveyed. As to his affected ignorance respecting vacant land, and of my suing him for a trespass, I conceive them to be so absurd as not to be worth a comment.

The gentleman goes on to give you my statement of the business, and here let me tell him that he is not after doing all that he states, as good a right as the man who proceeds upon it agreeable to law, provided it should prove to be vacant; I contend that if the land is vacant, the gentleman nor his predecessors have not paid a shilling for it to the person who conveyed, or to the commonwealth, for the following reason. Cocke's patent, and the sale from him to the gentleman's predecessors, call for the same quantity of land, but they differ from each other in the call. He talks about liberty, &c, and yet in the same piece breathes out imprecations against me, for daring to step forward and enter a piece of land as vacant, because I transact the business of a County Court. The next thing, I expect his lordship will desire is that I may be bound or fastened to the table, and not dare to look about me, because I am a deputy clerk, least I use as many wiles to tempt him as the serpent did Eve; but of this he has little reason to be afraid, as I have never entered his door that I recollect since his residence in the county. Not contented with endeavouring to injure my reputation, but he must attack others in an unpardonable manner, because they are connected with me. I can assure the worthy gentleman, that Mr. Harding had no more to do with finding out the vacancy either by platting or protracting, than himself or the farthest man in America, except it is a fault to make my entry which he was bound to do, and he need not be afraid of our having him in our power, on account of Mr. Harding being the county Surveyor; whenever I shall have occasion to have land surveyed, wherein there is any dispute, I shall call on his deputy, and if it will quiet the mind of Mr. Dow, I can assure him that Mr. Harding is not to perform the survey.

With regard to the gentleman's insinuations respecting of the office of the county of Loudoun, I am sorry to find that he has so much the appearance of an affrighted dog, who, when attacked by another, will snarl & snap at every thing that is near him, even so has he behaved. In what, pray, did Mr. Harding offend? He is your brother-in-law and county surveyor. How came Mr. Charles Binns, son, to provoke the all searching quill of the honorable gentleman? He is your father and the clerk of the county court. Why does he not confine himself to the object which had the daring impudence to be guilty of so heinous a crime in the eye of the worthy gentleman, as to act in conformity to the laws of the commonwealth, in entering land which, he says, lies in the centre of his plantation, but he might have went a little farther and find that from this place it extended four hundred and sixty poles between two parents; his insinuations throughout the whole of his unrivalled production, as well respecting the office as other things, are false and void of truth as Lucifer himself, and I do deny the gentleman's stubborn facts, or rather the heated fancies of his mind, which he takes up for truth, and defy him to prove any thing unjust or unfair in the course of my dealings with mankind, either of a public or private nature, or that the records have been dangerously or improperly used by me, or any other person having charge of them, unless he can produce a man formed of the same materials of himself, which I scarcely think can be found in existence. He tells you when he was a small shaver at school that he was obliged every morning to say his questions, one of which he still remembers, which says covet not any thing that is thy neighbour's. If he now remembers it, why did he not recollect it at the time when he wished to take away the land, and did I believe remove the rails, and cut down the line tree of his neighbour Shreve. It might prove a great satisfaction to the neighbourhood, if he would confine himself to truth, by bridling his poisonous tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering of his neighbours, which is well known to be the character of the worthy gentleman. He seems to have a great desire to fill the office of a clerk, of the management of which he is nearly as ignorant as the bull which he says he lost, or he should not inform you that he did not ask for a search, but to look at the certificates for strays; this is a specimen of his ignorance in quibbling, I suppose when he wants a copy from the record, he will ask to have it transcribed, and thereby conceive he cannot be charged for a copy. He offers to give a pension to my father (if he gets it) during his continuance in office, which is another evident mark that he had forget the question he had learned whilst he is informing you he remembers it. He appears to have a natural propensity for scribbling and a vehement desire for some public office, but unless he fills it in a better manner than he has done at an earlier period of his life, the public might be sorry for the appointment, tho' it might be no higher than that of a Constable, but as it might be of value some day or other, I would propose that the gentleman should endeavour to get the office of an Excise Collector, which is a post I have been informed he has been very well acquainted with.

The worthy gentleman is perfectly at liberty to bring forward the attack he alludes to being made by me on the widow Elgin, provided he confines himself to truth; but this I must not ask from his hands, as he has already set out in a different stile. The laws of the land have so well provided for the gentleman, and every other class of citizens, that I have no reason to doubt but that he is untutored by fear. It is equal to me whether his production proceeds from malice, envy, or the galling sensations of my entry, or from his well known propensity for scribbling; but thus much he may rest assured that I would as soon he should (nay rather) speak ill of me than to speak well, for was he to speak well of me, I should be under dread full apprehensions, that I should be suspected of being a compound of every species of vice like unto the gentleman himself, but whilst he keeps up the strain in which he has begun, there may be some few who know him, and if they do I am sure I shall stand acquitted of any charge he may bring forward against me.

I am sorry to have trespassed so far on the time and patience of my readers, and in filling so much space in a useful paper, but hope to stand excused as I have been unavoidably drawn into it by the all-wise productions of Peter the Great, and will not wantonly waste your time and paper in taking notice of any thing the gentleman may in future bring forward, but treat it and him as he deserves.

The public's most ob't.
CHARLES BINNS, Jun.

August 1, 1795.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. having this day dissolved by mutual consent: those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of *Allison* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quartercasks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795. t.f.

Notice.

THE business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, will in future be conducted by *John Ferrall & Co.* in the house lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, or to the late partnership account of Ferrall and M'Alley, to make immediate payment.

JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at present occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-street,

IRISH Linens, pillow fustians, thicksetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chintzes, calicoes, humhums, India and English muslins, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs and bed tickens; superfine, elastic and forest cloths; satts, Morocco, fluff and leather shoes; buck, kid-skin and silk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; silk, cotton, thread and yarn hose; with a variety of other articles, which they will sell remarkably low, by the quantity or single piece, for Cash or approved Bills.

They have also the following articles to dispose of, viz.

Madeira, Port, Calcavilla, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Fyal — Wines, in pipes and quarter-casks,
Holland Gin in do.
Whisky in hhds. tierces and quarter-casks,
Pepper in barrels,
Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect some Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendship, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fustians; thicksetts; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; silk and yarn hose; with a variety of coatings and coarse woollens, which he will sell by the piece or package, on the best possible terms, for Cash or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchased by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at this market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit commission or brokerage.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Irish Linens, white and brown;

Irish and Russia sheetings; white and brown dowlass; osnaburgs; ticklenburgs; striped, cross-bar'd, tambour'd and plain muslins; humhums; cambricks and lawns; fustins handkerchiefs of every description; fashionable chintz and cotton shawls; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of calicoes and chintzes; fashionable superfine and second cloths and cassimeres; waistcoat shapes; manchesters and dimities; cotton, thread and silk hose; plain and striped nankeens; jeans, fustians, cotton royal rib and sattinet; moreens, durants, tammies, cambletts, bombazeens and bombazeens; worsted & silk bindings; an elegant assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; Turkey stripe, taffatas, mantuas, lutestrings, pelongs and persians; India and English silk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gentlemens' fashionable hats; blank books; pewter basons, dishes, plates, spoons, tankards, mugs, flasks, porringers and ink-stands; stock locks, iron and brass rim locks, augers, gauges, chissels, plane irons, files, frying pans, pitsaws, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, teas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extensive quantity of other articels too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 23. 1795.

I Have European GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season, to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling, imported in the Catharine from London, and the Nancy from Liverpool, which I will dispose of at a low advance, and on a liberal credit, for approved Negociable notes.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

A good HORSE wanted.

Alexandria, August 4, 1795

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly, for an act, giving me leave, to build a TOLL BRIDGE, across Occoquan River, from the town of Colchester, to my lands in Prince William County, of the main Post-road, leading from Alexandria to Richmond.

THOMAS MASON.

July 8, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE DEFENCE.

No. III.—Concluded.

III. The negroes in queſtion were either taken in the courſe of military operations, or they joined the Britiſh army upon invitation by proclamation. However diſhonorable to Great-Britain the latter may have been as an illiberal ſpecies of warfare, there is no ground to ſay that the ſtrict rules of war did not warrant it, or that thet the affect was not in the one caſe as well as in the other, a change of properſy in the thing.

IV. The ſtipulation relates to "negroes or *other property* of the *American* citizens," putting negroes on the ſame footing with any other article. The characteriſtic of the ſubject of the ſtipulation being *property* of *American* inhabitants, whatever had loſt that character could not be the object of the ſtipulation. But the negroes in queſtion, by the laws of war, had loſt that character, they were therefore not within the ſtipulation.

Why did not the United States demand the ſurrender of captured veſſels and of all other moveables which had fallen into the hands of the enemy? The anſwer is, becauſe common ſenſe would have revolted againſt ſuch a conſtruction. No one could believe that an indefinite ſurrender of all the ſpoils or booty of a ſeven year's war was ever intended to be ſtipulated; and yet the demand for a horſe, or an ox, or a piece of furniture, would have been as completely within the terms "negroes and other property," as a negro—conſequently the reaſoning which proves that one is not included, excludes the other.

The ſilence of the United States, as to every other article, is therefore a virtual abandonment of that ſenſe of the ſtipulation which requires the ſurrender of the negroes.

V. In the interpretation of treaties, things *odious* or *immoral* are not to be preſumed. The abandonment of negroes, who had been reduced to quit their maſters on the faith of official proclamations, promiſing them liberty to fall again under the yoke of their maſters, and into ſlavery, is as *odious* and *immoral* a thing as can be conceived. It is odious, not only as it impoſes an act of perfidy on one of the contracting parties: but as it tends to bring back to ſervitude, men once made free. The general intereſts of humanity conſpire with the obligation which Great Britain had contracted towards the negroes, to repel this conſtruction of the treaty, if another caſe be not found.

VI. But another, and a leſs exceptionable conſtruction is found in conſidering the clauſe as inſerted, for greater caution, *to ſecure evacuations without depredation.* It may be anſwered, that this was ſuperfluous, becauſe hoſtilities having ceaſed, the ſtipulation to ſurrender implied of itſelf, that it was to be done without depredation. But, to this the reply is, that a part of the clauſe manifeſtly contemplates the caſe of new depredations, and provides a guard againſt it, in the promiſe that the evacuations ſhall be made without *cauſing any deſtruction.* To cauſe deſtruction is to do ſome new act of violence. This reflection deſtroys the argument drawn from the ſuperfluouſneſs of the ſtipulation in the ſenſe here given to it, and by ſhewing that it muſt have ſuch a ſenſe in one part, authoriſes the concluſion, that the remainder of the clauſe has a ſimilar ſenſe. The connection of the two things, is parts of one ſentence, confirms this inference.

Theſe arguments certainly have great weight and do not admit of eaſy refutation. It is a fact too, that the opinions of ſome of the ableſt lawyers of our own country have, from the beginning, correſponded with the conſtruction they enforce.

It is not enough for us to be perſuaded, that ſome of the negociators who made the peace intended the article in our ſenſe. It is neceſſary that it ſhould be found in the inſtrument itſelf, and from the nature of it, ought to have been expreſſed with clearneſs and without ambiguity. If there be real ambiguity in ſuch a caſe, the odiouſneſs of the effect will incline the ſcale againſt us.

It does not remove the difficulty to ſay that compenſation for the negeoes might have been a ſubſtitute for the thing.—When one party promiſe a ſpecific thing to another, nothing but the thing itſelf will ſatisfy the promiſe. The party to whom it is made cannot be required to accept in lieu of it an equivalent. It follows, that compenſation for the negroes would not have been a performance of the ſtipulation to forbear to carry them away, and therefore, if there be any thing odious in the ſpecific thing itſelf, the objection to the interpretation which requires it, is not done away by the idea of ſubſtituting compenſation. For the article does not admit ſuch ſubſtitution, and its ſenſe cannot be defined by what it does not admit.

Some colour to our ſenſe of the article reſults from theſe expreſſions in the clauſe, "leaving in all fortifications, the *American* artillery that may be therein." But this expreſſion is not of equivalent force to that of *property* of *American Inhabitants*. For example, ſuppoſe an American ſhip to have been captured and condemned, it might ſtill de ſaid of her, in a certain ſenſe, this is an "American ſhip," alluding to the country of which ſhe had been the ſhip, but it could not be ſaid in any ſenſe of her, this ſhip is American *property*, or the *property* of American inhabitants. The country of which a thing was, may often be uſed with aptneſs as a term of deſcription of that thing, though it may have changed owners; but the term *property*, which is ſynonimous with *ownerſhip* can never be uſed in the preſent tenſe as deſcriptive of an ownerſhip which has ceaſed. Moreover, if the expreſſions in the two caſes had been (as they are not) of equivalent force, it would not follow that they were to have the ſame meaning in both caſes, being applied to different matters. For an odious conſequence in one inſtance would be a reaſon for rejecting a particular ſenſe of a word or phraſe, which would be proper in another, to which no ſuch conſequence was attached.

Let me now aſk this queſtion of any candid man. Is our conſtruction of the article reſpecting the negroes, ſo much better ſupported than that of Great-Britain, as to juſtify our pronouncing with poſitiveneſs that the carrying them away was a breach of the treaty?

To me it appears clear, that this muſt be conſidered, ſpeaking favourable for us, as a very doubtful point, and that we cannot with confidence predicate a breach of the treaty by Great Britain upon this event. If it was one it happened in May, 1783.

The affair of the weſtern poſts is now to be examined; that the detention of them, after the proper point of time for delivering them up, was a breach of the treaty, will not bear a diſpute. But what that proper time was, is a ſerious queſtion between the parties.

Our government has contended, that the poſts ought to have been ſurrendered with all convenient ſpeed after the proviſional treaty took effect—and Mr. Jefferſon, who is much cited on the preſent occaſion, has ſhown, by an ingenious and elaborate deduction of circumſtances, that this was not only not done, but never intended.

But Mr. Jefferſon has not even diſcuſſed the queſtion, whether the proviſional or the definitive treaty was the act from which the obligation to perform was to date. This is an important omiſſion, for Great-Britain affirms the definitive treaty to be the criterion.

As an original queſtion much might be ſaid on both ſides. The natural relation of the terms *proviſional* or *preliminary* and *definitive* ſeems to exhibit the former as inchoate and imperfect, and to refer to the latter, the concluſive obligatory force and legal perfection. There is room therefore to ſay, that all but the mere ceſſation of hoſtilities, or for the execution of which there is no preciſe point of time fixed in the preliminary articles, is referred to the definitive treaty.

On the other hand, it may be argued, that a preliminary treaty is as much a national treaty as a definitive one, both being made by an equal and the competent author, and that there is no good reaſon why thoſe things which are ſufficiently regulated by the preliminary, ſhould not go into immediate and complete effect, equally as if regulated by the definitive treaty, or why the latter ſhould be conſidered as any thing more than an inſtrument for adjuſting points which may have been left open by the preliminary articles, and for giving more perfect form. Accordingly, there are examples of preliminary treaties going into mutual and full execution, though never followed by definitive treaties.

But, however this queſtion may have ſtood on principles, the conduct of our government in the particular caſe has ſettled it againſt us, and has completely ſactioned the doctrine of Great-Britain.

If performance was to date from the proviſional articles, this applies as well to us as to Great-Britain. It was incumbent upon Congreſs to have notified the treaty with the proper ſolemnities to the different ſtates and their citizens; to have made the recommendations ſtipulated by the firſt article, and to have enjoined the obſervance of all thoſe things which were promiſed on our part. The name of ſome of theſe ſtipulations rendered it particularly urgent that no time ſhould be loſt. But all was deferred till the ratification in this country of the definitive treaty. The 15th day of January, 1784, is the date of the act which attempts to carry the treaty into effect on our part. This then is a practical ſettlement by ourſelves of the principle that performance was to date from the definitive treaty.

It is no objection to the poſition, that our ſea ports were previouſly evacuated; that was matter of mutual convenience, and though done does not charge the ſtate of *ſtrict obligation* between the parties. Even in the view of liberal and conciliating poocedure, the prompt ſurrender of our ſea ports are, for obvious reaſons, very different things.

But our dilemma is this, if the delay of orders for evacuating the weſtern poſts, previous to the ratification of the definitive treaty, was on the part of Great-Britain a breach of treaty, our delay to act upon the points ſtipulated by us till after that ratification, muſt have been equally a breach of the treaty; and it muſt have been at leaſt cotemporary with any breach that could have been committed by Great Britain.

We are compelled by our own example to agree with Great Britain that ſhe was not obliged to ſurrender the weſtern poſts till after the mutual ratification of the definitive treaty, and to abandon the ſuperſtructure, however ſoothing to our wiſhes, which has been reared upon a different foundation. If ſo, we muſt look to the period of the exchange of the ratification in Europe for the date of the orders for evacuating. I have not in my poſſeſſion materials for fixing with accuracy that period, but conſidering the time of the ratification here, and the time of its probable arrival in England, we are carried to the latter end of April or beginning of May 1784; ſo that it is not till May 1784, that we can charge upon Great Britain a delinquency as to the ſurrender of the poſts.

Having now examined the nature of the infractions of the treaty of peace charged upon Great Britain with reference to dates, I ſhall, in the next number of this defence, trace ſome inſtances of infraction on our part with a like reference. The concluſions to be drawn from this compariſon, if I miſtake not, will greatly diſconcert ſome articles of the prevailing creed on this head, and go far towards confirming what was preliminary offered to evince the prudence of our envoy in relinquiſhing a favorite ground.

CAMILLUS.

☞ *The firſt number of* CINNA, *in reply to* CAMILLUS, *will be given in our next.*

PROTEST.

State of Connecticut, ſſ.

County, city and port of New London. Be it known and remembered that at the city of New London, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1795, before me the ſubſcriber, a notary puplic, duly authoriſed and living in the ſaid city, perſonally came Cyprean Cook, maſter of the ſloop Criſis, of Norwich, in ſaid ſtate of Connecticut, alſo Elijah Clark, paſſenger on board the ſloop Criſis, and being duly ſworn, depoſed and ſaid,

That on the fourth day of July, inſtant, they were lying at anchor, together with upwards of twenty other American veſſels, in the port of Jeremie, in Hiſpaniola, when the Engliſh frigate called the Hermoine, ſtationed at Port-au-Prince, came down to Jeremie, and there came to anchor, and ſent her boats on board the ſaid American veſſels, and impreſſed every man from on board ſaid American veſſels, (except the captains and mates) to the number of ſixty or ſeventy, and by force carried them on board the Hermoine, where they were kept for the ſpace of forty eight hours, without receiving any ſuſtenance, in order to compel the ſaid American ſeamen to enter on board the Hermoine; during which forty eight hours the ſeveral American captains went to the Britiſh commandant, and made complaint to him of the conduct and proceedings of the commander of the ſaid frigate Hermione, when the commandant anſwered, "that he could do nothing about the ſame, as the commander of the Hermione did as he pleaſed."

After which the ſaid American captains repaired on board the Hermione, and made application to the commander for the reſtoration of their men; when the ſaid commander of the Hermione, called the ſaid American crews up, one by one, and examined them individually reſpecting their ages and bodily ſtrength, and out of the 60 or 70 taken as aforeſaid, only five were reſtored—and theſe, as the commander of the Hermoine ſaid, becauſe they were infirm and unfit to ſerve his king or country. Theſe five he returned to the ſaid American captains, treating ſaid captains in the moſt imperious and inſulting manner. And the deponents further ſay, the 60 or 70 ſeamen taken aforeſaid, were all American born except two, which two were Danes by birth, but had been naturalized in America; and that they returned with the ſaid ſloop Criſis, deſtitute of men to the port of New London, where they arrived on the 20th day of July, inſt. and further ſay not.

Cyprian Cook, *maſter.*
Elijah Clark, *paſſenger.*
(L. S.) *In teſtimony whereof, &c.*
Lyman Law, *notary public.*

For Sale.

Will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond day of September next, the plantation whereon James Fox, ſen. now lives, in Loudoun County, on Sugarland Run,

CONTAINING two hundred acres, there are on ſaid plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, ſtables, &c. an apple and peach orchard, and about 30 or 40 acres of excellent meadow ground; there are about 60 or 70 acres of woodland, the reſt is cultivated in wheat, corn, &c. This place lies on Sugarland Run, within one and a half mile from Col. Coleman's, 7 miles from from the Great Falls of Potomack, 25 from Alexandria, and 15 from Leeſburg. One half the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale; a deed with a good right will be given when the laſt payment is made, which will be in the ſpring following. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe at private ſale, will be ſhewn the premiſes on application to James Fox. There will be about 40 acres of ſaid place ſown in wheat to be ſold at the ſame time, by James Fox or the ſubſcriber. Wm. SCOTT.

Auguſt 13, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he has lately ſet up an EARTHEN-WARE MANUFACTORY, at the ſouthweſt corner of Duke and Waſhington ſtreets, where he has a good aſſortment of of Ware, now for ſale, wholeſale and retail, or at the houſe next door to the corner of King-ſtreet, in St. Aſaph ſtreet. The favor of thoſe who ſhall give him their cuſtom ſhall be gratefully acknowledged,

Thomas Fiſher.

Auguſt 10, 1795.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

WAS loſt laſt night, between the turnpike and Mr. Rickett's mill a pair of Saddle Bags, with £. 527 in gold and ſilver, of which I have a bill, two pair of nankeen breeches, four ruffled ſhirts, three waiſtcoats, and four pair of ſtockings. I will give the above reward to any perſon who may find and deliver the ſame to me, or to capt. Charles Turner, in Alexandria, or to Mr. J. T. Ricketts, at his mill. ☞ *No queſtions will be aſked.*

HENRY GUNNEL, jun.

N. B. There is among the gold above mentioned, a very remarkable guinea, with a piece out of it, makes a hole about half round, any gentleman receiving ſuch will pleaſe to give information, as that guinea can be proved.

July 22, 1795. H. G.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 13.

In the Norfolk Herald received last evening, it is ſtated that there had been a meeting of "*ſome*" of the inhabitants of that town and county—though the amount is not aſcertainable, it appears that there was a total againſt the treaty.

The treaty has been unanimouſly diſapproved of at a meeting of the people of Trenton. A reſolution alſo paſſed unanimouſly expreſſive of their thanks to Mr. Maſon for the opportunity he has afforded them of adding their mite to prevent its ratification—"a thing, "(they add) but too much to be feared, if the *unjuſti-* "*fiable ſecrecy* intended by a majority of the ſenate had "been ſtrictly adhered to."

At a meeting in Flemington (N. J.) the treaty has been approved by a party remarkable for—no—great reſpectability of character. The meeting, it is ſaid, was compoſed of ten or fifteen perſons—that their chairman was a known tory during the late war, and as their reſolutions were not publiſhed by order of the meeting, it is judged that it muſt have been done to gratify the ambition of the *Secretary*, it being his firſt appearance in this character. The buſineſs originated in a Tavern, and was concluded by dancing round a bonfire of a quantity of the Chairman's ſtraw, which exhibited the group in a *true light*.

The impreſſing of the American ſeamen on board of a Britiſh frigate, as related in the proteſt of Captain Cook, [*ſee 2d page 3d column*] is the moſt barefaced outrage perhaps yet committed on our rights by the officers of that nation: We all wiſh for peace, and ſome ſacrifices ought to be made to preſerve that bleſſing—but their is a point beyond which moderation itſelf will be a crime. M.

Burr Mill Stones,

☞ MADE by *Oliver Evans*, at his Manufactory at old Wind Mill, in Second, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets Philadelphia—He keeps alſo for ſale, BOLTING CLOTHS for merchant and country work, all which he warrants.

Oliver and *Evan Evans* keep Bolting Cloths for ſale at the following places in Virginia, viz. with Meſſrs. Jenny and Iriſh, at Alexandria; Samuel and Thomas Vowell, Wincheſter, &c. Auguſt 11.

FOR SALE BY

Thompſon and Veitch

OLD Port and Liſbon WINES of a ſuperior quality, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks.

Alſo, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholeſale warehouſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet.

Alexandria, Auguſt 10, 1795.

N. B. They have yet on hand Hair Matraſſes, and a few bales of Sail Cloth.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 24th of Auguſt, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on ſix and twelve months credit.

3,500 Acres of Land,

THE property of JOHN STROTHER, deceaſed, lying in Culpepper county, between Cheſter's and Thornton's Gap. On this land there are twenty one plantations now under cultivation, and will be in good order for ſowing in ſmall grain this fall. The land will be ſhewn and further particulars made known on the day of ſale by

JOHN STROTHER, Admi'or.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *John Strother*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated. And all thoſe indebted, are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment, by which means they will prevent coſt and trouble.

JOHN BOGUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has now begun buſineſs in Princeſs Street, near Mr. Hepburn's wharf, where he intends carrying on Houſe and Ship joining, Cabinet making, &c. hoping to meet with encouragement as his abilities ſhall prove him deſerving. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and returns his grateful thanks to thoſe citizens who have already conferred on him their favours.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted in the above branches. Alſo a pair of ſawyers who underſtands cutting of mahogany, &c.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795. 3 w. e p.

Wants Employ,

In a merchant's counting-houſe, a perſon who is acquainted with Book Keeping, (double and ſingle entry,) a line directed to C. B. to be left at this Office will meet with due attention.

Alexandria, Auguſt 6, 1795.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on Prince ſtreet, in as good a ſituation for buſineſs as any in Alexandria; the houſe is new with complete cellars, to amount of one hundred pounds will be taken in goods, if on reaſonable terms, and the balance expected in caſh, for particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1795. (t.f.)

By laſt night's Poſt.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.

To the Preſident of the United States.

Sir,

The chamber of commerce of this city having tranſmitted to your excellency certain reſolutions of their body, relative to the treaty, it cannot be impertinent to inform you who were at the meeting, and from whence the greater part of them came—You, as well as your fellow citizens of the United States, will then be able properly to appreciate an act unparalelled for its inſolence, and which has gone abroad as expreſſive of the ſenſe of the mercantile intereſt of this metropolis. If it ſhall appear that all the members preſent were real Americans, altho' their number be ſmall, the public will pay a due regard to their opinion; but if, on the contrary, the far greater part of the few who attended were either inimical to this country in the late war, or have emigrated to America ſince that period, no one ſooner than your excellency will diſcover the true cauſe of their approbation of an inſtrument advantageous only to a monarch to whom they have uniformly manifeſted an undiſguiſed and ſincere attachment. Only ſeventy members attended; of the 59 who voted in the affirmative, only 18 had reſided, during the late war, out of the Britiſh lines; eight were refugees, that is, they left us, and joined the Britiſh or went into their garriſons. Seventeen reſided in the Britiſh lines during the whole war. Six emigrated to this country from Great Britain during the war and lived in towns poſſeſſed by the Britiſh: and ten have emigrated to America ſince the peace. A liſt of their names is ſubjoined; if there be any miſtake, it is unintentional, and will be corrected at the requeſt of the ſecretary or any member of the chamber; for it is deſired to make the ſtatement as correct as poſſible, before it is forwarded to the Preſident.

Although a liſt is annexed, it has been thought beſt to avoid being perſonal and not to deſignate the characters who belong to the ſeveral claſſes above mentioned. If the Chamber requeſts it, ſuch diſcrimination, however odious, will be made. It muſt not be forgot, that five gentlemen, namely, Robert Bowne, Peſchal N. Smith, Samuel Franklin, John Blagge, and James Stewart finding what was going forward, withdrew: and that eleven to wit; John B. Coles, Jonathan Ruſſel, Robert Murray, Nicholas Cooke, John P. Mumford, Lebbeus Lourms, Ebenezer Stevens, Auguſtine H. Lanrance, Iſaac Claſſon, Abraham Herring, and William Leffingwell, to their immortal honour voted in the negative.

The names of thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are;

Comfort Sands, Noah Webſter, Francis Child, James Watſon; Samuel Ward, Leonard Bleecker, William Hartſhorne. Proſper Wetmore, Cornelius Ray, William Conſtable, Thomas Durie, James R. Smith. Nicholas Governeur, John Ferris, John Murray, John M'Vicker, Thomas Knox, George Ludlow, Charles Smith W. Woolſey, E. H. Moore, Gerrard Walton, William Bayard, John C. Shaw, George Barnwell, Samuel Saydam, William Winthrop, Hugh Smith, Frederick Jay, John H. Thompſon, Samuel Wilſon, John Ellis, John Bard, jun. James Scott, Benjamin S. Judah, James Saidler, Robert Lenox, Joſhua Waddington, Charles Startin, Gilbert Morewood, Benjamin Winthrop, Samuel March, John Atkinſon, John Abrams, John Rogers, Henry A. Coſter, Richard Hartſhorne, Charles L. Camman, Abraham Bates, I. B. Graves, Moſes Rogers, David Reedy, William Laight, George Pollock, David Grim, George Scriba, Edward Gould, Samuel Corp, Guilian Ludlow.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Jay, with his late election and treaty buſineſs, ſeems to be preciſely in a ſimilar predicament with the Late governor Hutchinſon of Boſton, when he undertook *to carry through, in this country, the famous ſtamp act of the late ſecretary Grenville. Hutchinſon had then nine tenths of the lawyers in his train, who were all of them to be advanced to places of honor and emolument, if* the undertaking *ſhould ſucceed! it is the ſame now with* Jay and Hamilton; *they have more than nine tenths of our lawyers (down even to little upſtarts) in their train, who have each their object in view.*

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 10.

A malignant fever has certainly made its appearance in New-York.

A Charleſton paper of July 27, ſays, that on Friday laſt, John Rutledge, Eſq. received by poſt, a commiſſion appointing him Chief Juſtice of the United States, in the room of John Jay, Eſq. reſigned.

BRITISH AMITY.

Extract of a letter from an American captain, dated from the Iriſh channel, June 14, 1795, to a merchant in this city.

"*I write you in haſte, a veſſel being now in ſight, which the captors intend ſpeaking, my intention being to throw this on board.*

"*On the 5th inſt. was taken by 4 Engliſh frigates cloſe in with Beleiſle, 28 days from our capes. My people and mate were all taken out and replaced by nine armed men, and ordered for Cork. The ſhip is abuſed, cargo ſuffering, and myſelf rifled and plundered by a banditti of drunkards. The Amiable Matilda, Capt. Burke, was taken the ſame day by the ſame ſquadron. They take all veſſels bound to France with proviſions. Be aſſured they are determined to diſtreſs us, &c.*

On the back of the letter was indorſed the following:

GENTLEMEN,

"*In compliance to captain ——'s letter to me, in which this was incloſed, I opened for my information, and to inform you that the brig Mary, of and from Philadelphia, capt. Bell, commander, and bound to Briſt, and the ſhip Newport, of Boſton, capt W. C. Robinſon, from New-York, bound to Bordeaux, are both detained by the Engliſh and ſent into Plymouth, where they arrived the 2d and 3d of June, '95. From a London paper of the 8th June.*

Your humble ſervant.

"JOHN WOOLBRIDGE,

"Brig Aurora of Boſton."

BOSTON, JULY 30.

One of the firſt effects of Jay's treaty with Lord Grenville.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain the day when the *New Orders* were iſſued by the Britiſh government to take all American veſſels laden with proviſions bound to France. But the fact is rendered indiſputable by Captain Boyton, of the Schooner Dolphin, arrived from Liverpool, in England, after a ſhort paſſage. They then were daily bringing in proviſion ſhips, agreeable to the 19th article of the treaty, which is ſtipulated are to be taken according to the exiſting law of nations. Their proviſions were to be purchaſed if the owners thought proper at a low price, but if not, the captains of the veſſels thus captured were to give bonds, that they would not ſail to France, but would proceed directly to ſome other nation. Thus the ſhippers of moſt of their goods muſt be ruined: For it is well known, that flour &c. is higher at this moment in America than in any port in Europe, excepting the French Republic; and thus by a ſingle ſtroke of the diplomatic quill of the immaculate John Jay, are all our fair commercial proſpects obſcured. Not only this evil reſults, but if a famine was to take place in France, he would be anſwerable for it. For it is well known, that they had revoked their orders, until they had his permiſſion to renew them.

WINCHESTER, AUGUST 10.

Saturday laſt paſſed through this town, on their way to the ſeat of government, Major William Colbert, a Chickaſaw Chief, and two other Chickaſaws, viz. William M'Gillivray and John Brown, the younger. They were accompanied by Colonel Hayes and M'Gee—the latter is as interpreter. Their buſineſs, we underſtand, is to endeavour to procure aſſiſtance from the United States againſt the Creeks, who have commenced war againſt the Chickaſaws, and who will in all probability cut them off, unleſs ſpeedy relief is afforded them.

Sales by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

A large aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Thurſday, Auguſt 13.

☞ The members of the ST. ANDREW'S Society are informed that a ſtated quarterly meeting, will be held at Mr. WISE's Tavern, on Saturday evening the 15th inſtant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Preſident,

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

Alexandria, March 8 1795.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land lying

on the main road from Alexandria to the Great Falls, and about 6 miles from George town; a great proportion is fine meadow land, abounding with good ſprings; the title, papers, and plat may be ſeen by application to the ſubſcriber, by whom a good and ſufficient deed will be made. BALDWIN DADE.

Prince William, July 23, 1795.

Fairfax County, ſſ.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, gent. one of the Commonwealth's Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid county, to all ſheriffs, mayors, bailiff, conſtables and head borough, within this commonwealth:—Whereas complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of Charles Turner, that *John Welmouth Roberts*, who was lately committed to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax by the warrant of John Dundas, eſq. mayor of the town of Alexandria, on ſuſpicion of felony, did, on the night of the 15th inſt. forcibly eſcape from the ſaid gaol, and is now going at large; theſe are therefore in the name of this commonwealth to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts to make diligent ſearch by way of hue and cry, for the ſaid John Welmouth Roberts, and him having found, to ſeize and retake, and ſafely convey, or cauſe him to be ſafely conveyed, to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax, there to be kept until diſcharged by due courſe of law. Given under my hand and ſeal this 16th day of July, 1795.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us, by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the *George-Town Bridge Company* is requeſted at the houſe of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the ſaid Company for the preſent year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M'LEGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, Potomack, July 22, 1795.

Poet's Corner.

From a London Paper.

To PATRICK his Chairman, says Minister PITT,
"D'ye think the folks like me ?"—"The Devil a bit,"
Cries PAT, "for as sure as my name's PADDY CONNOR,
"All honest men talk mighty small of your *Honour !*"
Arch WILLY replies—"Let them talk, my dear Honey,
"Small talk is the least they can have for their MONEY!"

THE Subscribers to the Alexandria Library are notified, that the first year of the Institution having expired on the 24th ult. there now becomes due, a payment of four dollars on each share.—They are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL CRAIG, *Treasurer.*

Alexandria, August 6, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30. t. f.

A Great Bargain.

ON the 20th of next month the celebrated horse BOXER will go from Mansfield, the seat of *Mann Page*, Esq. to the southward. I now take this method of informing the gentlemen of the turf, that on or before that day, I will dispose of him either for cash or a short credit I shall only observe that Boxer in every respect is equal, if not superior, to any horse in the world. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Hanover court house.

RICHARD LITTLEPAGE.

N. B. I will also sell on the same terms the beautiful thorough bred medley horse *Gim Crack*.

July 23, 1795.

HOUSES TO RENT
For a term of Years.

THAT handsome and convenient three-story Brick House, now in the tenure of John Potts, Esq. situated on the corner of King and Pitt Streets, with a good stable and carriage-house, under one roof, and other necessary out-houses thereto belonging. Mr. Potts expects to move out of it pretty early in the Fall, and, upon his leaving it, possession will be given, except the store and compting-room, which cannot be had till the 12th day of June next.

Also, on the same lot, a convenient framed Dwelling-House, well calculated to accommodate a small family, and a framed Warehouse. Possession of these will be given the 28th day of September next.

JOHN DUNDAS,

Who has Lots in different situations in the Town to let on ground-rent forever.

Alexandria, July 3. 1795. w. 6 e. p.

Fairfax County, sc.

June Court, 1795.

Andrew and William Ramsay, Complainants,
AGAINST
Joseph Douglass, administrator of the estate of John Smoot, deceased, & Wm. Wilson & Co. and M'Iver & Kenzie, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant, Joseph Douglass, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is decreed and ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of August court next, to answer the bill of the complainants, and the defendants William Wilson and company and M'Iver and K'Kenzie do not pay, convey away or secret any debt by them or either of them owing to, or effects in the hands belonging to the said defendant, as administrator of the said John Smoot, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed at Alexandria, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A copy, teste, P. WAGGENER, c. c.

An APPRENTICE wanted----Enquire of the Printer.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.

Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ¼, ⅞ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Russia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribdelures, Fustians, Thicksets, &c.
Nankeens dyed striped and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marseilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum, China and Persian,
Tissanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelangs, Lutestrings, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Galloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Muslins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Tossels, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers, from 5s. to 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
Casks of assorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
Pins loose and in papers,
Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
Muslins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795. t. f.

City of Washington, July 8, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- GeorgetTown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissionrs will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided; unless the proprietors of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed such division is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince street:

Also on hand,
A quanty of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795, (t. f.)

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay' Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisons of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, in the county of Loudoun, where the present turnpike road crosses the same.

July 20, 1795. 2m.

Alexandria and Charleston PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, July 8, 1795.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining *Harper's* Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales. March 28, 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molasses
10 do. Muscovado Sugars
10 boxes East-India do.
3 pipes Brandy
100 Cases American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen first quality London Porter
10 chests Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheese
3000 do. English do.
3500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Casks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glass assorted
20 pieces Russia Duck
50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied therewith all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiskey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

Notice.

AS J. Saul *will leave this state in two or three weeks, he requests all persons indebted to* Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. *to make immediate payment; those having demands against* Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. *or* J. Saul *are requested to call for settlement, at his compting-room in Royal street, near the corner of King-street.*

J. SAUL

Will dispose of the following articles, viz.

A handsome four post Mahogany bedstead, with sacking bottom complete; do. do. Sweet Gum tent bedstead complete; a Mahogany dining table, small Walnut breakfast do. a cot; sundry kitchen furniture; a good milch cow; an elegant bellow's top riding chair with harness; a good wheel-barrow; a pine toilet table, and a pair of kitchen andirons.

Alexandria, July 25.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcacella and Lisbon wines, Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choice parcel of Spanish Hides.
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench house-work, and to assist in cooking.

Alexandria, May 5, 1795.